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7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
8 AT SEATTLE

9 AVELARDO RIVERA and YASMINE
10 ROMERO, individually, and on behalf of all
others similarly situated,

11 Plaintiffs,

12 v.

13 AMAZON WEB SERVICES, INC.,

14 Defendant.
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No. 2:22-cv-00269-JHC

PROTECTIVE ORDER

1. PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS

Discovery in this action is likely to involve production of confidential, proprietary, or private information for which special protection may be warranted. Accordingly, Plaintiffs Avelardo Rivera and Yasmine Romero and Defendant Amazon Web Services, Inc. (“AWS”) hereby stipulate to and petition the court to enter the following Stipulated Protective Order. The parties acknowledge that this agreement is consistent with LCR 26(c). It does not confer blanket protection on all disclosures or responses to discovery, the protection it affords from public disclosure and use extends only to the limited information or items that are entitled to confidential treatment under the applicable legal principles, and it does not presumptively entitle parties to file confidential information under seal. The availability of protection pursuant to this Stipulated Protective Order does not preclude a party from withholding information protected by any applicable privilege.

2. DEFINITIONS

2.1. AWS Competitor. A company engaged in development or production of commercial facial recognition technology or services, or face matching or grouping technology or services.

2.2. Challenging Party. A Party or Non-Party that challenges the designation of information or items under this Order.

2.3. Counsel (without qualifier). Outside Counsel of Record and In-house Counsel (as well as their support staff).

2.4. Designating Party. A Party or Non-Party designating documents or information as Protected Material under this Order.

2.5. Discovery Material. All items or information, regardless of the medium or manner in which they are generated, stored, or maintained (including, among other things, testimony, transcripts, and tangible things), that are produced or generated in disclosures or responses to discovery, including subpoenas, in this matter.

1 2.6. Expert. A person with specialized knowledge, skill, experience, training, or
 2 education in a matter pertinent to the litigation (1) who has been retained by a Party or its
 3 counsel to serve as an expert witness or as a non-disclosed consultant in this action; (2) to whom
 4 disclosure of Discovery Material is reasonably necessary for this litigation; and (3) who has
 5 signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A).

6 2.7. In-House Counsel. Attorneys who are employees of a Party to this action. In-
 7 House Counsel does not include Outside Counsel of Record or any other outside counsel.

8 2.8. Non-Party. Any natural person, partnership, corporation, association, or other
 9 legal entity not named as a Party to this action.

10 2.9. Outside Counsel of Record. Attorneys (and their support staff) who are not
 11 employees of a Party to this action but are retained to represent or advise a Party to this action
 12 and have appeared in this action on behalf of that Party or are affiliated with a law firm which
 13 has appeared on behalf of that Party.

14 2.10. Party. Any Party to this action, including its officers, directors, employees,
 15 consultants, retained Experts, and Outside Counsel of Record (and their support staff).

16 2.11. Producing Party. A Party or Non-Party that produces Discovery Material in this
 17 action.

18 2.12. Protected Material. Any Discovery Material that is designated as “Confidential”
 19 or “Highly Confidential – Attorneys’ Eyes Only.”

20 2.13. Receiving Party. A Party that receives Discovery Material from a Producing
 21 Party.

22 3. PROTECTED MATERIAL

23 3.1. “CONFIDENTIAL” MATERIAL. “Confidential Material” means information
 24 designated as “CONFIDENTIAL” by the Producing Party that falls within one or more of the
 25 following categories: (a) information prohibited from disclosure by statute; (b) research,
 26 technical, commercial, marketing, sales, or financial information that the Producing Party has

maintained as confidential; (c) court records, whether in this District or other courts, currently maintained under seal; (d) information subject to a non-disclosure or confidentiality agreement; (e) third party commercially sensitive information; (f) personal identity information; (g) income tax returns (including attached schedules and forms), W-2 forms and 1099 forms; (h) personnel or employment records of a person who is not a party to the case; or (i) any information that is subject to federal, state or foreign data protection laws. Information or documents that are available to the public may not be designated as Confidential Material.

3.2. “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” Material.

Extremely sensitive materials that qualify as “CONFIDENTIAL” the disclosure of which to another Party or Non-Party would create a substantial risk of competitive harm or commercial disadvantage to the Designating Party that could not be avoided by less restrictive means.

3.3. This Order does not envision the production of source code or object code. Should the parties seek source code discovery, they will enter a separate stipulated source code supplement to this Order.

4. SCOPE

Subject to the provisions of Paragraph 11 of this Order, which address the treatment of work product materials containing Protected Material, the protections conferred by this agreement cover not only Protected Material (as defined above), but also (1) any information copied or extracted from Protected Material; (2) all copies, excerpts, summaries, or compilations of Protected Material; and (3) any testimony, conversations, or presentations by parties or their counsel that might reveal Protected Material.

However, the protections conferred by this agreement do not cover information that is in the public domain or becomes part of the public domain through trial or otherwise.

5. ACCESS TO AND USE OF CONFIDENTIAL MATERIAL

5.1. Basic Principles. A Receiving Party may use Protected Material that is disclosed or produced by another Party or by a Non-Party in connection with this case only for

1 prosecuting, defending, or attempting to settle this litigation. Protected Material may be
2 disclosed only to the categories of persons and under the conditions described in this agreement.
3 Protected Material must be stored and maintained by a Receiving Party at a location and in a
4 secure manner that ensures that access is limited to the persons authorized under this agreement.

5 5.2. Disclosure of “CONFIDENTIAL” Material. Unless otherwise ordered by the
6 court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any
7 Confidential Material only to:

8 (a) the Receiving Party’s Outside Counsel of Record in this action, as well as
9 employees of counsel to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for this
10 litigation;

11 (b) the Receiving Party (if an individual) and/or the officers, directors, and
12 employees (including In-House Counsel) of the Receiving Party to whom disclosure is
13 reasonably necessary for this litigation;

14 (c) Experts to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and
15 who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

16 (d) the court, court personnel, and court reporters/stenographers and their
17 staff;

18 (e) copy, imaging, document management, and electronic discovery services
19 retained by counsel to assist in the management of Confidential Material who have signed the
20 “Acknowledgement and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A), provided that counsel for the
21 party retaining copying or imaging services instructs the service to immediately return all
22 originals and copies of any Confidential Material;

23 (f) during their depositions, witnesses in the action to whom disclosure is
24 reasonably necessary and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound”
25 (Exhibit A), unless otherwise agreed by the Designating Party or ordered by the court. Fact
26 witnesses shall not retain a copy of documents containing Confidential Material, except fact

witnesses may review a copy of all exhibits marked at their depositions in connection with review of the transcripts. A party shall give the Designating Party notice if it reasonably expects a deposition to include Protected Material so the Designating Party can ensure the witness has an opportunity to review and sign the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A) prior to the scheduled date of the deposition; the Designating Party shall advise the other party in advance of the deposition if the witness declines to sign the Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound, so the parties can seek the Court’s direction as to whether the witness can be shown the Protected Material without first agreeing to be bound to this Order. Pages of transcribed deposition testimony or exhibits to depositions that are designated as Confidential Material pursuant to the process set out in this Order must be separately bound and may not be disclosed to anyone except as permitted under this Order;

(g) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a custodian or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information;

(h) other persons only by written consent of the Designating Party or upon order of the Court and on such conditions as may be agreed or ordered.

5.3. Disclosure of “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” Material. Unless otherwise ordered by the court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any Highly Confidential – Attorneys’ Eyes Only Material only to:

(a) the Receiving Party’s Outside Counsel of Record in this action, as well as employees of said Outside Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for this litigation;

(b) Experts of the Receiving Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound,” including the Paragraph applicable to disclosure of Highly Confidential material (Exhibit A), provided that material AWS designates as Highly Confidential may not be disclosed to any

1 Expert who (a) is currently employed by an AWS Competitor; (b) is anticipated (defined for
 2 purposes of this Paragraph as having signed letters of intent for future work with an AWS
 3 Competitor OR having finalized plans for future work with an AWS Competitor) to be employed
 4 by such an AWS Competitor within two years of retention as an Expert;

5 (c) the court and its personnel;

6 (d) court reporters/stenographers and their staff; professional jury or trial
 7 consultants to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed
 8 the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

9 (e) copy, imaging, document management, and electronic discovery services
 10 retained by counsel to assist in the management of Highly Confidential Material who have
 11 signed the “Acknowledgement and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A), provided that counsel
 12 for the party retaining copying or imaging services instructs the service to immediately return all
 13 originals and copies of any Highly Confidential Material;

14 (f) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a
 15 custodian or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information;

16 (g) employees of the Producing Party to whom disclosure is reasonably
 17 necessary for this litigation and who have signed the “Agreement to Be Bound by Protective
 18 Order” attached as Exhibit A; and

19 (h) other persons only by written consent of the Designating Party or upon
 20 order of the Court and on such conditions as may be agreed or ordered.

21 5.4. Elective Procedures for Approving or Objecting to Disclosure to Expert of
 22 Materials Designated “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL—ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.”

23 (a) Unless otherwise ordered by the Court or agreed to in writing by the
 24 Designating Party, a Party that seeks to disclose any material designated “HIGHLY
 25 CONFIDENTIAL—ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” to an Expert who is unable to review the
 26 material due to a disqualifying relationship under Paragraph 5.3(b) of this Order may elect to

1 make a written disclosure to the Designating Party that (1) identifies the general categories of
 2 “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL—ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” information that the Receiving
 3 Party seeks permission to disclose to the Expert, (2) sets forth the full name of the Expert and the
 4 city and state of his or her primary residence, (3) attaches a copy of the Expert’s current resume,
 5 (4) identifies the Expert’s current employer(s), (5) identifies each person or entity from whom
 6 the Expert has received compensation or funding for work in his or her areas of expertise or to
 7 whom the Expert has provided professional services, including in connection with a litigation, at
 8 any time during the preceding four years, and (6) identifies (by name and number of the case,
 9 filing date, and location of court) any litigation in connection with which the Expert has offered
 10 expert testimony, including through a declaration, report, or testimony at a deposition or trial,
 11 during the preceding four years.

12 (b) A Party that elects to make a written disclosure and provides the
 13 information specified in the preceding respective paragraphs may disclose the subject “HIGHLY
 14 CONFIDENTIAL—ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” Material to the identified Expert unless,
 15 within seven days of delivering the request, the Party receives a written objection from the
 16 Designating Party. Any such objection must set forth in detail the grounds on which it is based.

17 (c) A Party that receives a timely written objection must meet and confer with
 18 the Designating Party to try to resolve the matter by agreement within five business days of the
 19 written objection. If no agreement is reached, the Party seeking to make the disclosure to the
 20 Expert may file a motion as provided in Local Civil Rule 7 seeking permission from the court to
 21 do so, or may use the expedited joint motion procedure set forth in Local Civil Rule 37(a)(2).
 22 Any such motion must describe the circumstances with specificity and set forth in detail the
 23 reasons why the disclosure to the Expert is reasonably necessary.

24 In any such proceeding, the Party opposing disclosure to the Expert shall bear the burden
 25 of proving that the risk of harm that the disclosure would entail outweighs the Receiving Party’s
 26 need to disclose the Protected Material to its Expert.

1 5.5. Filing Protected Material. Before filing Protected Material or discussing or
 2 referencing such material in court filings, the filing party shall confer with the Designating Party,
 3 in accordance with Local Civil Rule 5(g)(3)(A), to determine whether the Designating Party will
 4 remove the confidential designation, whether the document can be redacted, or whether a motion
 5 to seal or stipulation and proposed order is warranted. During the meet and confer process, the
 6 Designating Party must identify the basis for sealing the specific protected information at issue,
 7 and the filing party shall include this basis in its motion to seal, along with any objection to
 8 sealing the information at issue. Local Civil Rule 5(g) sets forth the procedures that must be
 9 followed and the standards that will be applied when a party seeks permission from the court to
 10 file material under seal. A party who seeks to maintain the confidentiality of its information
 11 must satisfy the requirements of Local Civil Rule 5(g)(3)(B), even if it is not the party filing the
 12 motion to seal. Any motion to seal filed by the Receiving Party, where a Designating Party must
 13 make the showing required by Local Civil Rule 5(g)(3)(B) in response to the motion, must be
 14 noted for consideration no earlier than the fourth Friday after filing. Failure to satisfy this
 15 requirement will result in the motion to seal being denied, in accordance with the strong
 16 presumption of public access to the Court's files.

17 6. DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL

18 6.1. Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection. Each Party
 19 or Non-Party that designates information or items for protection under this agreement must take
 20 care to limit any such designation to specific material that qualifies under the appropriate
 21 standards. The Designating Party must designate for protection only those parts of material,
 22 documents, items, or oral or written communications that qualify, so that other portions of the
 23 material, documents, items, or communications for which protection is not warranted are not
 24 swept unjustifiably within the ambit of this agreement.

25 Designations that are shown to be clearly unjustified or that have been made for an
 26 improper purpose (*e.g.*, to unnecessarily encumber or delay the case development process or to

1 impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) expose the Designating Party to
 2 sanctions.

3 If it comes to a Designating Party's attention that information or items that it designated
 4 for protection do not qualify for protection, the Designating Party must promptly notify all other
 5 parties that it is withdrawing the mistaken designation.

6 6.2. Manner and Timing of Designations. Except as otherwise provided in this
 7 agreement (see, *e.g.*, second paragraph of section 6.2(b) below), or as otherwise stipulated or
 8 ordered, disclosure of discovery material that qualifies for protection under this agreement must
 9 be clearly so designated before or when the material is disclosed or produced.

10 (a) Information in documentary form: (*e.g.*, paper or electronic documents
 11 and deposition exhibits, but excluding transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial
 12 proceedings), the Designating Party must affix the word "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY
 13 CONFIDENTIAL—ATTORNEY'S EYES ONLY" to each page that contains confidential
 14 material. With respect to documents containing Protected Material produced in native format, the
 15 Designating Party shall include the appropriate designation at the end of the filename for each
 16 document.

17 (b) Testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial proceedings: the Parties
 18 and any participating Non-Parties must identify on the record, during the deposition, hearing, or
 19 other pretrial proceeding, the fact that the deposition may disclose Protected Material, without
 20 prejudice to their right to so designate the specific testimony after reviewing the transcript. Any
 21 Party or Non-Party may, within 21 days after receiving the transcript of the deposition or other
 22 pretrial proceeding, designate portions of the transcript, or exhibits thereto, as confidential.
 23 Transcripts containing Protected Material shall have an obvious legend on the title page that the
 24 transcript contains Protected Material and the title page shall be followed by a list of all pages
 25 (including line numbers as appropriate) that have been designated as Protected Material and, for
 26 each page, the level of protection being asserted by the Designating Party. The Designating Party

1 shall inform the court reporter of these requirements. Until the expiration of the 21-day period
 2 for designation, any deposition transcript shall be treated as if it had been designated “HIGHLY
 3 CONFIDENTIAL—ATTORNEY’S EYES ONLY” in its entirety, unless otherwise agreed.

4 If a Party or Non-Party desires to protect Protected Material at trial, the issue should be
 5 addressed during the pre-trial conference.

6 (c) Other tangible items: the producing party must affix in a prominent place
 7 on the exterior of the container or containers in which the information or item is stored the word
 8 “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL—ATTORNEY’S EYES ONLY.” If only a
 9 portion or portions of the information or item warrant protection, the Producing Party, to the
 10 extent practicable, shall identify the protected portion(s).

11 6.3. Inadvertent Failures to Designate. If corrected as soon as reasonably possible after
 12 learning of disclosure of Protected Material, an inadvertent failure to designate qualified
 13 information or items does not, standing alone, waive the Designating Party’s right to secure
 14 protection under this agreement for such material. Upon timely correction of a designation, the
 15 Receiving Party must make reasonable efforts to ensure that the material is treated in accordance
 16 with the provisions of this agreement. If, prior to the Producing Party notifying the Receiving
 17 Party in writing of an inadvertent failure to designate qualified information, the Receiving Party
 18 has already used such qualified information, the Receiving Party will not have violated this
 19 Order.

20 7. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

21 7.1. Timing of Challenges. Any Party or Non-Party may challenge a designation of
 22 Protected Material at any time. Unless a prompt challenge to a Designating Party’s
 23 confidentiality designation is necessary to avoid foreseeable, substantial unfairness, unnecessary
 24 economic burdens, or a significant disruption or delay of the litigation, a Party does not waive its
 25 right to challenge a confidentiality designation by electing not to mount a challenge promptly
 26 after the original designation is disclosed.

1 7.2. Meet and Confer. The parties must make every attempt to resolve any dispute
 2 regarding confidential designations without court involvement. Any motion regarding
 3 confidential designations or for a protective order must include a certification, in the motion or in
 4 a declaration or affidavit, that the movant has engaged in a good faith meet and confer
 5 conference with other affected parties in an effort to resolve the dispute without court action. The
 6 certification must list the date, manner, and participants to the conference. A good faith effort to
 7 confer requires a face-to-face meeting or a telephone conference.

8 7.3. Judicial Intervention. If the parties cannot resolve a challenge without court
 9 intervention, the Designating Party may file and serve a motion to retain confidentiality under
 10 Local Civil Rule 7 (and in compliance with Local Civil Rule 5(g), if applicable), or may use the
 11 expedited joint motion procedure set forth in Local Civil Rule 37(a)(2). The burden of
 12 persuasion in any such motion shall be on the Designating Party. Frivolous challenges, and those
 13 made for an improper purpose (*e.g.*, to harass or impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on
 14 other parties) may expose the challenging party to sanctions. All parties shall continue to
 15 maintain the material in question as confidential until the court rules on the challenge.

16 8. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN OTHER
 17 LITIGATION

18 If a party is served with a subpoena or a court order issued in other litigation that compels
 19 disclosure of any information or items designated in this action as “CONFIDENTIAL” or
 20 “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL—ATTORNEY’S EYES ONLY,” that party must:

21 (a) promptly notify the Designating Party in writing and include a copy of the
 22 subpoena or court order;

23 (b) promptly notify in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order to
 24 issue in the other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena or order is
 25 subject to this agreement. Such notification shall include a copy of this agreement; and
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(c) cooperate with respect to all reasonable procedures sought to be pursued by the Designating Party whose Protected Material may be affected.

If the Designating Party timely seeks a protective order from the court from which the subpoena or order issued, the Party served with the subpoena or court order shall not produce any information designated in this action as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL—ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” before a determination by the court from which the subpoena or order issued, unless the Party has obtained the Designating Party’s permission or is otherwise ordered by the issuing court. The Designating Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in that court of its Protected Material, and nothing in these provisions should be construed as authorizing or encouraging a Receiving Party in this action to disobey a lawful directive from another court.

9. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

If a receiving party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed Protected Material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this agreement, the Receiving Party must immediately (a) notify in writing the Designating Party of the unauthorized disclosures, (b) use its best efforts to retrieve all unauthorized copies of the protected material, (c) inform the person or persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were made of all the terms of this agreement, and (d) request that such person or persons execute the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” that is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

10. INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE PROTECTED MATERIAL

When a Producing Party gives notice to receiving parties that certain inadvertently produced material is subject to a claim of privilege or other protection, the obligations of the receiving parties are those set forth in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(5)(B). This provision is not intended to modify whatever procedure may be established in an e-discovery

1 order or agreement that provides for production without prior privilege review. The parties
 2 agree to the entry of a non-waiver order under Fed. R. Evid. 502(d) as set forth herein.

3 11. NON-TERMINATION AND RETURN OF DOCUMENTS

4 Subject to the provisions below, within 60 days after the termination of this action,
 5 including all appeals, each Receiving Party must destroy all Protected Material, including all
 6 copies, extracts and summaries thereof.

7 Upon request, the Receiving Party must submit a written certification to the Producing
 8 Party (and, if not the same person or entity, to the Designating Party) that affirms that the
 9 Receiving Party has used reasonable efforts to destroy copies, abstracts, compilations,
 10 summaries, or any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected Material.
 11 Notwithstanding this provision, counsel are entitled to retain one archival copy of all documents
 12 filed with the court, trial, deposition, and hearing transcripts, correspondence, deposition and
 13 trial exhibits, expert reports, attorney work product, and consultant and expert work product,
 14 even if such materials contain Protected Material. Any such archival copies that contain or
 15 constitute Protected Material remain subject to this Stipulated Protective Order.

16 Even after final disposition of this litigation, the confidentiality obligations imposed by
 17 this agreement shall remain in effect until a Designating Party agrees otherwise in writing or a
 18 court orders otherwise.

19 12. AUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE UNDER BIPA

20 The limited disclosure and transfer of Confidential Information constituting or containing,
 21 or potentially constituting or containing, biometric information or biometric identifiers, as defined
 22 by BIPA, 740 ILCS 14/10, is permitted under this Order pursuant to 740 ILCS 14/25(a), if done
 23 solely for purposes of this litigation and in compliance with the terms of this Order. By agreeing
 24 to this provision, AWS does not in any way concede that it collected, possessed, stored, or
 25 otherwise obtained or used any data governed by BIPA.

1 IT IS SO ORDERED.

2 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that pursuant to Fed. R. Evid. 502(d), the production of any
3 documents in this proceeding shall not, for the purposes of this proceeding or any other federal
4 or state proceeding, constitute a waiver by the producing party of any privilege applicable to
5 those documents, including the attorney-client privilege, attorney work-product protection, or
6 any other privilege or protection recognized by law.

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8 DATED: February 17, 2023.


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11 Hon. John H. Chun
12 United States District Court Judge
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EXHIBIT A

ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND

I, _____ [print or type full name], of
 _____ [print or type full address], declare under penalty of
 perjury that I have read in its entirety and understand the Stipulated Protective Order that was
 issued by the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington on
 _____ [date] in the case of *Rivera v. Amazon Web Services, Inc.*, No. 2:22-cv-00269-
 JHC. I agree to comply with and to be bound by all the terms of this Stipulated Protective Order
 and I understand and acknowledge that failure to so comply could expose me to sanctions and
 punishment in the nature of contempt. I solemnly promise that I will not disclose in any manner
 any information or item that is subject to this Stipulated Protective Order to any person or entity
 except in strict compliance with the provisions of this Order. Further, I will not use Protected
 Material that is subject to this Protective Order except in connection with my involvement in this
 litigation.

[Only for experts being given access to Highly Confidential materials.] I further declare
 under penalty of perjury that: (a) I am not currently employed by AWS or an AWS Competitor;
 and (b) I do not anticipate (defined for purposes of this Paragraph as having signed a letter of
 intent for future work with an AWS Competitor) being employed by such an AWS Competitor
 within the next two years; OR AWS or the Court has consented under Paragraph 5.4 to
 disclosure to me of material designated HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL—ATTORNEYS' EYES
 ONLY. I understand this representation is a precondition to my ability to review material
 designated by AWS as Highly Confidential pursuant to the Stipulated Protective Order.

I further agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the
 Western District of Washington for the purpose of enforcing the terms of this Stipulated
 Protective Order, even if such enforcement proceedings occur after termination of this action.

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Date: _____

City and State where sworn and signed: _____

Printed name: _____

Signature: _____